

## Shipping.

Wharf at 2.15 p.m.

J. ANDERSON,  
Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1891. [65]



## Intimations.

**DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,  
LIMITED,  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.**

**CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER  
MANUFACTURERS.**

**A REFRESHING WHOLESOME DRINK.**

**DAKIN'S  
LEMON SQUASH.  
A VERITABLE LEMON SQUASH  
AERATED, COOLING, THIRST  
QUENCHING.**

PER DOZEN 50 CENTS.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 4th May, 1891.

**WINES AND SPIRITS.  
A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

**MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED  
WATERS.**

Our New Factory has been recently refitted  
with automatic Steam Machinery of the  
latest and most approved kind, and  
we are well able to compete in  
quality with the best  
English makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the  
utmost care and cleanliness are exercised  
in the manufacture throughout.

**LARGE BOMBAY  
"SODAS"**

We continue to supply large bottles as  
heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of  
our Customers who prefer to have them to the  
ordinary size.

**COAST PORT ORDERS,**  
whenever practicable, are despatched by first  
steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and  
placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and  
the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties  
when received in good order.

Counterfeit Order. Books supplied on applica-  
tion.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,  
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG,"  
And all signed messages addressed thus  
will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always  
"kept ready in Stock":—

**PURE AERATED WATERS  
SODA WATER  
LEMONADE  
POTASH WATER  
SALTZETTER WATER  
LITHIA WATER  
SARSAPARILLA WATER  
TONIC WATER  
GINGER ALE  
GINGERADE.**

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty,  
or greasy, or that appear to have been used  
for any other purpose than that of containing  
Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used  
again by us.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,**  
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

**DEATH.**  
At Shanghai, on the 9th inst., Count CARLO  
ROYCH, late Commander H.M. sloop *Vulturino*.

**The Hongkong Telegraph.**

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1891.

THE public meeting which has been  
summoned for to-morrow to consider  
the question of the establishment of  
a Chinese Consulate at Hongkong, offers  
another illustration of the dictatorial  
manner in which that would-be autocratic  
institution the Hongkong Chamber of  
Commerce seeks to conduct its business.  
For it is now pretty generally known that  
that body of self-constituted guardians of  
the public welfare are responsible for the  
issue of the summons. A brief con-  
sideration of the question shows us  
the inconsistency exhibited by this institu-  
tion in the treatment of the question, and  
also in that of the no less important one of  
Sunday labour. In the latter case great  
stress has been laid by the Chamber  
on the indecent haste with which its  
consideration was hurried through. Surely  
in the matter of the Consulate they bare  
their manly breasts to a similar thrust.  
Now, does the Hongkong Chamber of  
Commerce claim to represent this com-  
munity or does it not? If it does,  
the community has the right to be  
consulted before the Chamber commits  
them to sanctioning any such measures  
as asking the Government to eat their  
own words and take a back seat in such  
important questions as the cancellation of  
the Sunday labour ordinance or the  
Chinese Consular appointment? If the  
members of that institution as a body  
disclaim the privilege of representing the  
entire community, then let it be known, and  
let them stand out as representing the

select circle and interests which they really  
do. Without repeating the replies we  
have already given to what has been  
said by our contemporaries disapproving  
the Consular appointment, there are  
one or two additional points in the  
extract from the Memorial of the Chamber  
of Commerce dated 21st January 1870  
to Lord CLARENDON requiring further  
remark. The first assertion therein,  
contending against the establishment of  
the Customs here now needs no comment,  
its fallacies have been practically proved  
by results. The second assertion disputes  
the right of China to be treated in all  
respects like other civilized powers,  
principally on the ground that all nations  
having treaties with China have reserved  
their extra-territorial rights. We fall  
to see how this fact exactly bears on  
the right of China to have her own Consul  
here to watch its commercial interests.  
From Sir RICHARD MACDONALD's point of  
view, shared in by the Chamber of Com-  
merce of to-day, "distance lends enchant-  
ment to the view" of a Chinese Consul, no  
doubt, but at same time to deny them the  
rights they have since acquired because of  
the proximity of Hongkong to the mainland,  
when dozens of Consular appointments in  
similar equally contiguous and important  
positions and conditions exist, seems totally  
at variance with any principles of justice,  
equity, or policy. Who can deny but that  
the Chinese have commercial interests in this  
Colony of such magnitude and importance,  
which entitle them to additional safeguards?  
The objection that the Chinese Consul will  
act as a spy, or as a special extortioner, is  
in our opinion both silly and to a large  
extent imaginary. During a period of war,  
exactions to meet the emergencies of  
warfare are the rule, not the exception,  
and we have yet to learn that, during the  
two wars with China, Great Britain  
showed any particular squeamishness in  
exactng a full measure of dollars out of  
the Chinese communities along the coast  
from Canton to Peking.

The Chinese Consul has to co-operate  
with the British authorities; if he does not,  
he renders himself liable to punishment  
entailing degradation, if not something  
worse, from his own high Authorities,  
who fully appreciate the advantage  
of a properly conducted diplomatic  
and consular service abroad, and have  
given very practical evidence lately that  
in order to maintain this branch of their  
public service on such lines, they will  
promptly punish delinquents, however  
high in official standing. As regards  
the Consul being a spy, what in the  
name of all that is great has he got to  
spy out here? Are we frightened at  
our own shadows? or of our weaknesses  
being exposed? or of the feebleness and  
shortcomings of our executive being  
discovered? and may we include the  
Chamber in this? If so we have not much  
to fear, for these are so patent that those  
who run may read. If the term "spy"  
is used in the objectionable sense, as it  
seems to be intended by the Chamber, it  
exhibits most lamentable ignorance as well  
as contemptible meanness. In its broader  
sense every efficient Consul at his post is  
above all watchful of everything affecting  
his nation's interest. What is there in  
connection with the Chinese population of  
this Colony which the Chinese authorities  
now don't already know, or cannot  
discover if they wish? It is simple non-  
sense basing arguments on such state-  
ments, as anyone knows who has even  
the most rudimentary knowledge of the  
Chinese race. Perhaps the richest part of  
the play is the Hongkong Chamber of  
Commerce, an institution formed on the  
principles of conserving the selfish interests  
of the few, posing as being influenced by  
the most intense concern for the welfare of  
the masses, especially Chinese, both here  
and on the mainland. We venture to  
think this platform is too delicately thin  
to support them. The Chinese, it  
will be generally allowed, are quite  
able to support themselves with-  
out such extraneous aids as the Cham-  
ber of Commerce, however benevolently  
or subtly intended. The appointment  
in our opinion, while in no degree  
detracting from the position or influence  
of the British Consul, or interfering with  
the established procedure of reference to  
Consular authority at Treaty ports, or with  
appeal to the Legation at Peking, will  
materially facilitate the transaction of  
*bona fide* commercial business between this  
colony and the neighbouring provinces.  
Business proposed to merchants here of  
any nationality, can be first vied by  
the Chinese Consul here; then if it is  
required to be forwarded to Canton it must  
necessarily assist the Foreign Consul  
there in the more complete verification  
and protection for the foreign merchant's  
business. This is one of many facilities the  
Consulate will afford. It will at the same  
time do much to relieve the foreign  
Consuls at Canton of much petty work  
which interferes considerably with the  
general work of their offices. Besides,  
the Foreign Consulate staff will have a

confere who can supply them with much  
useful information. We hold no brief  
for the Chinese; on the contrary, our  
experience of them has been very  
much the reverse of satisfactory. But  
we hold opinions and strong ones too,  
on the policy of this measure, which we  
unhesitatingly express, and it is because  
we should regret to see a false move made  
in such a question that we have advocated  
a more profound consideration of the subject  
and its merits, and less rash action.

We have fearlessly supported the  
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce when  
we convolved them to be in the right, and  
we shall equally fearlessly oppose them  
in every question which they advocate,  
what in our opinion is prejudicial to the  
general interests of this community.  
The present question is one principally  
affecting Chinese interests, in which the  
Chamber apparently want to "hold the  
umbrella" and pose as the guardians and  
protectors of Chinese. If they so far  
forget themselves as to give their real  
motives, we should find that they regard  
the question as a peg upon which they  
can hang an argument to cover up from  
sight their own particular game, as they  
did the Sunday labour question.

## TELEGRAMS.

DISTRESS AMONG THE RUSSIAN  
JEWS.

LONDON, July 4th.  
Terrible distress prevails among the Jews who  
have been expelled from Russia. Hundreds of  
families have arrived in Palestine totally destitute.

## GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

The Emperor William has left Rotterdam for  
England. The Hague States General says that  
the Imperial visit will help to strengthen the  
ties of friendship between Germany and the  
Netherlands.

## MILITARY OFFICERS AS DIRECTORS.

July 5th.  
An order has been issued by the War Office  
that in future no officers on full pay will be  
allowed to act as directors of any Company  
without first obtaining the permission of H.R.H.  
the Duke of Cambridge.

## THE KAISER IN THE CITY.

July 11th.  
The Emperor of Germany has been presented  
with the freedom of the City of London. When  
replying to the Mayor's toast at luncheon  
and referring to England and Germany, he stated  
that the same blood flows through both nations,  
and following the example of his father he would  
always strive to maintain the historical friendship  
of the two countries. His aim above all things  
will be the maintenance of peace.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is presumably a sign of the times that at the  
Singapore Supreme Court a week ago there were  
fourteen bankruptcy cases heard.

THE P. M. S. S. Co's steamer *City of Rio de  
Janeiro*, with mails, &c. from San Francisco to  
the 24th ult., has arrived at Yokohama, and  
will leave for this port to-morrow.

THE London and Glasgow Shipping Company  
are completing two steamers for the Indo-China  
Steam Navigation Company, to be named the  
*E. Sang* and *W. Sang* respectively.

THE Meteorological Department yesterday after-  
noon issued the following notice:—"The  
depression appears 'to have entered Annam,'  
this morning Dr. Dobereck reported that the  
barometer was falling considerably at all stations.

At the Magistrate to-day the case of affray  
between Swatow men and Cantonese on board  
the *Halong* three weeks ago was further  
remanded, as two of the injured men will not be  
able to leave the hospital for a fortnight longer.

THE Messageries Maritimes steamers *Mallouine*  
and *Calendone* were pretty nearly the only  
vessels in harbor to-day that celebrated the  
round anniversary of the destruction of the  
Bastille, and the celebration of the monarch's  
Moloch Louis XVIII. The *Victor Emanuel*  
doesn't recognize revolutions.

With reference to the note which we published  
yesterday from a correspondent stating that the  
German steamer *Dorff* was aground off Barra  
point, Messrs. Weller & Co. write to inform us  
that the vessel was not aground, but was simply  
anchored there, and that she discharged all  
her cargo without once touching the bottom.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play  
the following programme at the Sanatorium, to-  
morrow, commencing at 5.15 p.m.:—

March "The Border of Seville".....Royal.  
Valse "Granada".....Royal.  
Selection "Dorff".....Royal.  
Song "Let's all sing 'Till we meet again".....Royal.  
Fandango "Bella Molina".....Royal.

THERE'S something gone wrong with the works—  
the Water-works. The houses on Pedder's Hill  
have been on short commons for months past,  
and the more rain that heaven sends us—for it is  
presumed that it falls like for the slaner and  
the slant—the scarcer becomes the water. May  
it please those who are in authority over us to  
coifer upon us the boon of an occasional bath?

REAR-ADMIRAL HARMONY has been appointed  
to succeed Rear-Admiral Baskin in command  
of the U.S. squadron in Asiatic waters. He was  
ordered to hoist his flag in the U.S.S. *Lancaster*  
on the 23rd ult., but if that means that he is to  
come out in that vessel, it will be some time  
before he reaches this station. Meanwhile there  
is a talk of sending the *Patriot* out to reinforce  
the squadron.

A few days ago, says the *Hupao*, the Nanking  
Viceroy ordered all the rice dealers in the city to  
attend an interview with him. H.E. told them  
that he wished to purchase 500,000 piculs of rice  
and desired to know whether they could supply  
the same. The dealers replied that Nanking  
obtains its rice supply from other cities and pro-  
vinces, unlike Wuhu or Kiangsu, where rice is  
grown. They could not undertake to fill so big  
an order. It is reported that H.E. intended to  
procure the rice as a resource in case of famine.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co.  
courteously informs us that the steamship  
*Malaya*, with the next English mail, left Singa-  
pore for this port at 6.30 p.m. yesterday.

THE *Inconstant* left Shanghai last Wednesday.  
She had on board the monument intended  
to be erected at Kelung to the memory of the  
French officers and sailors who died there during  
the Franco-Chinese trouble.

WE learn from the Secretary of the Punjab  
Company that the two bottles of gold recently  
shipped to Hongkong yielded 7 1/2 per cent.  
bullion, and this together with its sample of  
3 cxs. 12 dwts received by mail, and the  
bar of 404 ounces milled at Gubau, realized  
\$4,187.88. This is exclusive of samples of 16 oz.  
17.22 retained at office and 6 ozs. 17 dwts. 116  
grains sent to London and elsewhere.

THE merry cockroach now begins  
To eat your shoes and slippers;  
The white ant at the cockroach grins  
And sharpens up his snippers.  
The gay mosquito quaffs your blood;  
The centipedes are bly;  
The flea at last begins to bud,  
In honour of July.

BEFORE Mr. Wise to-day. To Su was charged  
with attempting to obtain a passage on the  
*Glengyle* unlawfully. A policeman found him  
"playing possum" in a Chinese fireman's bunk.  
Probably the Chinaman employed on steamers  
do a good business in this line. Prisoner vainly  
protested that the chief engineer was his friend,  
and agreed to let him travel in this way. He  
wanted to go to Singapore. He was fined \$10  
or a month.

EXTRACT from Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians,  
"Let not the sun go down upon your wrath."

Extract from a Wuchang missionary's letter to  
the *N. C. Daily News*:—"But if the Viceroy  
and Chinese authorities imagine that after all the  
openness and publicity of the riot, justice will be  
satisfied by this hole-and-corner beggarly one-  
for-one head-cutting which is well high an  
insult, they little understand the temper of the  
British residents" (who are missionaries almost  
to a man.)

THERE are some smart speculators in Tokyo,  
says the *Hogyo News*. By purchase or other-  
wise they have secured the right to use J.  
Mukobata's name at St. Petersburg. Mukobata  
was one of the jinnkshamen who rescued the  
Czarevitch, and they intend opening a store in  
the Russian capital for the sale of papers, fans,  
and screens, etc., using his name. They are not  
mock-modest, for they anticipate getting a good  
deal of business from the Russian Imperial  
Household. Nothing venture, nothing have.

In the suburbs of the Houtai district, Anhui,  
a countryman sold two cows for \$10 recently, and  
with the proceeds bought some baskets of oil.  
That very night several men forcibly broke into  
his house and demanded the money. The countryman  
pointed to the baskets of oil. He was instantly  
seized, smeared all over with oil and set on fire.  
The poor man was literally burned alive. As he  
lived far from other houses his cries were not  
heard. And of such is the Kingdom of Kwong Su.

It takes a good deal to make up some alleged  
newspapers. One says of the blasting in Queen's  
Road yesterday "that they were about to blast  
Some of those in the neighbourhood, however,  
protested against the blasting taking place, and  
ultimately it was abandoned." Another print  
talks much the same, referring to the brokers'  
babble as a "vigorous protest of respectable  
citizens," and says the blasting did not come off.  
It will be news to these people that four charges  
were fired. Was it the sleepiness of the news-  
papers, or the excellence of the work?

In the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies Senhor  
Ferreira d'Almeida has presented a proposal for  
the alienation of the province of Mozambique.  
According to this project the product of the sale  
of Mozambique, Guinea, Goa, Macao, and Timor  
would serve to amortize the public debt. Numbers  
of deputies held the same views on the subject as  
Senhor Ferreira d'Almeida, and are ready to  
support him. The *L. and C. Express* points  
out that so far as Macao is concerned Portugal  
has no power, by the terms under which she now  
holds the place, to dispose of the colony to any  
foreign Power. China could be the only possible  
buyer of the place, and we do not know what  
price they are prepared to give.

WHO owns the streets of Hongkong? Is it  
Brown, of the P. W. D., or is it the individual  
who is publicly known and addressed as the  
Water Authority, or have the rate-payers and the  
public at large any claim to them? It is high  
time that this point was definitely settled,  
so that any claims for damages, arising out of  
injury to the streets, may be made by any one who  
is fortunate enough to fall into any of the many  
man-traps that now gaze for the unwary, will be  
borne by the responsible party. The present  
management of the public streets amounts  
almost to criminal negligence, and cannot be  
tolerated any longer. A trench was dug  
more than a week since through Ice  
House Lane and still remains open, giving  
out its malarious exhalations and other  
poisonous gases, awaiting, forthwith, the plea-  
sure of some official, who in all probability  
has forgotten its very existence. However, for  
this man's guidance we may inform him that  
the trench was dug, and happened to a cartage  
in Ice House Lane last evening being of a  
serious nature he would at the present find cir-  
cumstances anything but comfortable. Let a  
wink be as good as a writ in this case.

THE production of Chassaigne's opera-bouffe  
"Falka" by Willard's Company attracted but a  
moderate audience to the Theatre Royal last  
evening, and its reproduction during the current  
season wouldn't cause a riot. The situations  
are not of a distinctly side-splitting nature,  
although the music is sweetly pretty, and the party  
who compiled the libretto must have been busy  
at the time, for he took one girl, one boy,  
a priest, Governor, brigand, brigand's sister,  
and a pub, and served the whole with a myna-  
nais of "nicely-lighted" chorus girls. Miss St.  
John was the girl—at least she was during part  
of the time, when she wasn't a boy, the exigencies  
of her part being a cause of much bewilderment to  
one or two unenlightened natives who sat near  
us. But she looked just as charming as she  
always does, and sang and acted with a vivacity  
that quite captivated the audience, though it  
rather scared the tenor, Mr. Fearmley. That  
gentleman gave a fair rendering of the always  
rather ridiculous *role of Arthur*, and gave  
further proof of the possession of what the  
ladies term a "nice" voice. Mr. Frank Saxby  
wore the robes of *Brother Pottin*, and stalked  
through the wilderness with a fair amount of  
"go," while Mr. Wentworth resembled a  
Governor. Among the rest of the "unlucky cast"  
we may particularise Mr. Vennard's singing; as  
the bandit *Basilist*; Miss Besse Royal's con-  
sistent rendering of the part of *Edwidge*; Miss  
Trigg's archness in the character of *Konrad*,  
and the excellent foiling of *Tancred* (Mr. H.  
Hall). There really isn't much to be said about  
the rest. To-morrow evening Bucalossi's *Chet-  
d'Auray* "Manteau Noir" will be produced;  
and as no sweeter music was ever heard in  
heaven than this opera contains, a crowded  
house is assured to the management.

THE men-of-war on the Yangtze, last Thursday,  
were stationed as follows—At Hankow, *Archer*,  
*Manchou*, and *Wolf*; at Kluikang, *Asio*; at  
Wuhu, *Swift*; and at Chinkiang, *Peace* and  
*Palor*. The German gunboat *Little* left for  
Chfoo on Sunday.

THE ghastly photograph which has been on sale  
in Shanghai lately of the recent execution of  
nine (7 fifteen) pirates at Kowloon, has been  
copied by one or more enterprising native photo-  
graphers, says the *Mercury*, and is being sold  
to natives at the river ports as a photograph of  
the execution of the Wuhu rioters. It is true  
that there is no mountain background at Wuhu,  
and that only two, not nine, men were executed  
there; these details do not prevent the pictures  
being freely sold, and the foreigners in the picture  
are declared to be the Customs staff at Wuhu  
—naturally much to their disgust.

THERE is, says the *Optician*, a clock to be seen  
at Brussels which comes about as near being a  
perpetual motion machine as can be invented,  
for the sun does the winding. The following is  
the method by which it works: A shaft exposed  
to the solar rays causes an up-draft of air, which  
sets the fan in motion. The fan actuates  
mechanism which raises the weight of the clock  
until it reaches the top, and then puts a break on  
the fan till the weight has gone down a little,  
when the fan is again liberated, and proceeds to  
act as before. Granting that the sun shines  
frequently enough, and the machinery does not  
wear out, the clock will keep in perpetual motion.

AMONG the Wusueh rioters who were put on  
trial, two prisoners, Kuo and Tai, voluntarily  
acknowledged that they murdered the two  
foreigners, Messrs. Green and Argent. They  
added during their confession, says the *Shanghai*,  
that when brave men commit any deed they  
should never back out and cause the innocent to  
suffer. They described very minutely how the  
murder was done. That these were the true  
murderers there could be no further doubt. Ac-  
cordingly they were sent back to the Kuangchi  
district, and on the 9th instant a despatch arrived  
from Viceroy Chang Chih-tung ordering their  
immediate decapitation. The execution took  
place on that very day, and their heads are hung  
up at Wusueh as a warning to other evildoers.

THE Shanghai correspondent of the *Amoy*  
*Times* says:—Everybody here is praising the  
promptness of the American Admiral, George E.  
Belknap, in this late emergency. He received  
a cable despatch when at table in Japan,  
answered it, and at the same moment called to  
two men-of-war of his squadron to proceed  
immediately to the scene of action. The  
vessels were on their way ever twelve hours  
before the news of the massacre reached  
Shanghai. This is in violent contrast  
with the red-tape policy in Hongkong,  
where it took 48 hours to get a gunboat  
started to chase the Namoa pirates. We  
received news last night (1st inst.) that Belknap  
has cabled to Washington for five more men-of-  
war and had been assured by return message  
that additional forces would be despatched to  
Asiatic waters. With this heavy armament, the  
cooler-headed people in Shanghai feel little or no  
apprehension; but there is considerable nervous-  
ness manifested by the more excitable.

At the Magistrate to-day Li Yau was charged  
with breaking into the house of A. F. Soares,  
in Chancery Lane; stealing a quantity of valuable  
property; being in possession of house-breaking  
implements; and returning from banishment.  
The evidence showed that before daylight this  
morning he planted a ladder against the house,  
(which is only 17 feet from Victoria Gao)  
shinned up to the first floor, and collected all  
the silver-plated spoons, forks, knives, claret  
jugs, decanters, butter dishes, etc., etc., to  
be of use to mention in this small handbill.  
But it is the early bird that catches the burglar,  
and a carpenter going to his work at 5 a.m.,  
spotted Mr. W. Sykes departing with the "swag."  
After a short hunt they ran across a constable,  
and everything then went smoothly. On arriving  
at the Station the burglar pleaded that he  
chanced upon the goods in an empty house. He  
was searched, and a number of skeleton keys  
were found on him. His record was then also  
searched, and it was found that he had had six  
previous convictions, ranging from 14 days to  
5 years, culminating in his banishment. But  
what did he care for that?—He was committed  
for trial.

ON the 6th ult. the steam brigantine *Kila*  
started for Greenland, from Boston, with the  
Peary Exploring Expedition. The party consists  
of Lieutenant Peary and his wife and five  
scientific aides, two geologists, a zoologist and  
ornithologist, a botanist and an entomologist,  
two surgeons, and a journalist. Lieutenant Peary  
said to a press representative just prior to  
sailing:—"The chief object of our expedition  
will be to discover whether Greenland is an island  
or a part of the continent. If the latter proves  
to be the case the question of reaching the North  
Pole will be settled, for then it will only be  
necessary to penetrate further and further into  
the frozen country along the west coast. Coal  
will be taken in as often as possible, as the  
steamer consumes six tons daily. We expect to  
take six weeks to reach Whale Sound, where we  
will build a house, and then my wife and myself  
and the scientists will start out. We shall first  
establish provision stations to the north of this  
point, and this will consume the rest of this year.  
The actual business of the expedition will begin  
in the summer of 1892. Journeys from station  
to station will be made, and snow-shoes, sledges,  
and provisions taken to the depot by means of  
men and dogs. I believe we shall reach within  
350 miles of the Pole by travelling 1,200 miles  
to and from the main station. This journey will  
take three months if we travel eighteen miles  
each day. The party will be divided into North  
and West Greenland parties."

THE *Singapore Free Press* gives the following  
details respecting the wreck of the steamer  
*Martina* on the *Reucella*. After the departure  
for Hongkong of the mate and six of the crew  
there were the Captain and 14 others left on the  
vessel. They ran up a big white flag and  
showed three balls as a signal of distress and  
sent a sharp look-out for passing vessels. By  
 dint of pumping the water in the after hold was  
kept down and the condensers were kept at work  
making fresh water. For fourteen days the  
weather kept fine, but it was too much to expect  
that that would continue. They had a large  
and a small boat, and had made up their  
minds to trust to these, on the 30th, should  
they not be rescued. On the morning  
of the 29th a steamer was seen in the offing,  
and on approaching a boat was lowered  
and came to the *Martina*. Captain  
Hansen went on board the vessel, which proved  
to be the *Lancet*, bound for Singapore. There  
he learned that there was little hope of getting  
assistance from Hongkong, as all the war vessels  
had gone up North in consequence of the dis-  
tributed state of the country. The *Lancet* had  
seen the signal of distress and the vessel's mast  
and had so made for her. The shipwrecked  
people were taken on board the *Lancet*,  
and well looked after. The vessel had arrived  
only just in time for two hours afterwards heavy  
weather set in and the *Lancet* had a rough  
time of it, passing through a typhoon, which in  
all probability broke up the *Martina*, and  
would certainly have proved disastrous to any  
boat. Nothing else of moment happened. The  
*Lancet* arrived at Singapore on the 9th inst.

H.M.S. *Rattler*, Commander J. G. Heugh,  
arrived in Singapore Roads from Sarawak on  
the 5th inst., and will probably remain until the  
end of the month.

MESSRS. Dodwell, Carill & Co., agents for the  
Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steamer  
*Empress of Japan* has arrived at Yokohama,  
and left for this port, via Shanghai, to-day.

THE Emperor has moved to the Nanaul gardens  
for the summer. Proclamations have been  
posted on all the streets adjoining and near the  
Imperial quarters, says the *Hupao*, warning the  
residents against making any noise, either with  
musical instruments, fire crackers, whistling,  
kites, quarrelling or fighting. Special detach-  
ments of patrolling guards have been stationed  
round the garden walls and instructed to see to  
the carrying out of the injunctions contained in  
the proclamations.

THE Societe Francaise des Charbonnages du  
Tonquin have received the rolling-stock for the  
railway at Hongay, and the hydraulic cranes for  
putting coal aboard ships. There are three  
locomotives weighing 25 tons each, one of ten  
tons, 100 coal wagons to carry eight tons each,  
two 5-ton hydraulic cranes, one steam crane,  
etc. The *Independant Tonkinois* finds comfort  
in the fact that the work of unloading was  
completed quicker than that of the loading at  
London Docks—as though the two operations  
were equal.

THE *Peking Gazette* of the 11th inst. reports the  
launch of an armoured gunboat named the  
*Kuang-shing*, which was built by the Foochow  
Naval Yard for the Canton Provincial Govern-  
ment. This vessel is a sister ship to the *Kuang-i*  
and the *Kuang-keng*, the launches of which  
have already been reported. After sacrifices  
have been offered to the Queen of Heaven, the  
Spirits of the river, the earth, and of ships, the  
launch took place on the 11th of the April. The  
length of the new ship is 226 ft., breadth 26 ft.,  
depth 18 ft., draught of water 11 ft. 6 in.

A TELEGRAM from the Governor of Nagasaki to  
the Japanese Minister of State for Home Affairs,  
dated 10th inst., reports that on the 29th ult.  
at 1.30 a.m. on the 29th ult., the sea broke  
into No. 4 Gallery of the Takashima Coal Mine,  
causing the death of twelve men, and that as  
the flooding vigorously threatened to extend  
to No. 1 Gallery vigorous measures were in pro-  
gress to check it. A later telegram states that  
the leak had been discovered, that measures are  
being taken to stop it, and that the coal will pro-  
bably be again workable in from twenty to forty  
days. The daily out-put at the mines is 600  
tons, of which half is contributed by the Naka-  
yama working, in which the disaster occurred.

THE crusade against Hunan men charged with  
vagrancy has commenced in Nanking, according  
to a native contemporary. The magistrates,  
police commissioners and patrolling deputies  
have received stringent orders from H.E. the  
Viceroy to take a census of the Hunanese and  
make a report on the nature and value of their  
property and the kind of business or trade in  
which they are engaged. All Hunan men with-  
out permanent or real occupation and without  
property and income are to be apprehended and  
deported to Hunan at the government expense.  
This is one of the most effective measures for  
purging Nanking of a lot of worthless loafers,  
desperate rowdies, camp followers, and dis-  
charged soldiers who have been a scourge to the  
southern metropolis many years past.

HORACE Greeley's advice to young men—  
"Go West"—doesn't apply to China, apparently.  
A native paper says that some days ago  
a bundle was found on the river bank at  
Shanghai near the French Bund and was  
taken to the French Mixed Court Magistrate.  
It contained a monk's wearing apparel and a  
small of yellow paper on which was inscribed the  
following:—"I am a good family and was  
educated to become one of the *Huanti*. But  
misfortunes came, of such a nature that life be-  
came empty and tasteless to me. Many sins  
were on my conscience, which never seemed  
serious to me until I carefully examined them.  
I pondered over the road I ought to take, and I  
decided on repentance. Shaving my head and  
taking the cowl, the seduction of a monk's  
existence suited my purpose. In a temple on top  
of a mountain I stayed for many years, praying  
to the gods for forgiveness and becoming  
oblivious of the busy world below my feet.  
I thought I had found the true happiness.  
I was indeed happy, free from anxiety,  
care, and worldly thoughts. One night I  
had a vision. The assembled gods told me to  
go westward to find the truth and true happiness.  
For two long years I toiled along through many  
provinces, sleeping anywhere, without shelter  
from rain, snow, sleet, dew or frost, and living  
on charity. Many a time I was ready to give up,  
but I persevered, knowing that true hap-  
piness could only be derived from intense suffer-  
ing and hardship. I reached Shanghai only a  
few days ago, weary and sick both in body and  
mind. Everywhere I was ordered off, b-g-b-ging  
being forbidden. Where







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—Hongkong, 1st June, 1891. (674)

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A. F. DO ROZARIO,  
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